

**SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF ALBANY**

LEONARD MOTTO,

Plaintiff,

SUMMONS

-against-

Index No.:

DIOCESE OF ALBANY a/k/a THE ROMAN CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF ALBANY, NEW YORK; ST. FRANCIS DE SALES a/k/a ST. FRANCIS DE SALES OLD CHURCH; CHRIST OUR LIGHT ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH a/k/a CHRIST OUR LIGHT CATHOLIC CHURCH – LOUDONVILLE, NY a/k/a THE PARISH COMMUNITY OF CHRIST OUR LIGHT CATHOLIC CHURCH a/k/a CHRIST OUR LIGHT CATHOLIC CHURCH a/k/a CHRIST OUR LIGHT a/k/a CHRIST OUR LIGHT PARISH; and DOES 1-5 whose identities are unknown to Plaintiff,

Defendants.

To the above-named Defendants:

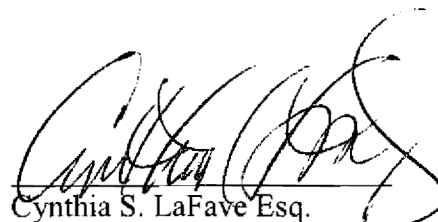
You are summoned and required to serve upon Plaintiff's attorneys, at the address stated below, an Answer to the attached Complaint.

If this Summons was personally served upon you in the State of New York, the Answer must be served within twenty (20) days after such service of the Summons, excluding the date of service. If the Summons was not personally delivered to you within the State of New York, the Answer must be served within thirty (30) days after the service of the Summons is complete as provided by law.

If you do not serve an Answer to the attached Complaint within the applicable time limitation stated above, a judgment may be entered against you, by default, for the relief demanded in the Complaint, without further notice to you.

The action will be heard in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for the County of ALBANY. This action is brought in the County of ALBANY because it is the county in which the DIOCESE OF ALBANY resided when this action was commenced and because it is the county in which a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to this claim occurred.

Dated: August 14, 2019



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**SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF ALBANY**

LEONARD MOTTO,

Plaintiff,

COMPLAINT

-against-

Index No.:

DIOCESE OF ALBANY a/k/a THE ROMAN CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF ALBANY, NEW YORK; ST. FRANCIS DE SALES a/k/a ST. FRANCIS DE SALES OLD CHURCH; CHRIST OUR LIGHT ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH a/k/a CHRIST OUR LIGHT CATHOLIC CHURCH – LOUDONVILLE, NY a/k/a THE PARISH COMMUNITY OF CHRIST OUR LIGHT CATHOLIC CHURCH a/k/a CHRIST OUR LIGHT CATHOLIC CHURCH a/k/a CHRIST OUR LIGHT a/k/a CHRIST OUR LIGHT PARISH; and DOES 1-5 whose identities are unknown to Plaintiff,

Defendants.

Plaintiff, by and through Plaintiff's attorneys, states and alleges as follows:

PARTIES

1. At all times material to this Complaint, Plaintiff resided in the State of New York.
2. Whenever reference is made to any Defendant entity, such reference includes that entity, its parent companies, subsidiaries, affiliates, predecessors, and successors. In addition, whenever reference is made to any act, deed, or transaction of any entity, the allegation means that the entity engaged in the act, deed, or transaction by or through its officers, directors, agents, employees, or representatives while they were actively engaged in the management, direction, control, or transaction of the entity's business or affairs.
3. Pursuant to §4 of the New York Child Victims Act, Plaintiff is entitled to a trial

preference.

4. At all times material, Defendant Diocese of Albany a/k/a The Roman Catholic Diocese of Albany, New York ("Diocese") was an organization or entity which includes, but is not limited to, civil corporations, decision making entities, officials, and employees, authorized to conduct business and conducting business in the State of New York with its principal place of business at 40 North Main Avenue, Albany, NY 12203.

5. The Diocese of Albany was created in approximately 1847.

6. Later, the Diocese created a corporation called the Diocese of Albany to conduct some of its affairs.

7. The Diocese operates its affairs as both a corporate entity and as the organization known as Diocese of Albany.

8. At all times material, the Diocese had several programs that seek out the participation of children including, but not limited to, schools and other educational programs.

9. At all times material, the Diocese, through its officials, had complete control over those activities and programs involving children.

10. At all times material, the Diocese had the power to appoint each and every person working with children within the Diocese.

11. At all times material, the Diocese had the power to train each and every person working with children within the Diocese.

12. At all times material, the Diocese had the power to supervise each and every person working with children within the Diocese.

13. At all times material, the Diocese had the power to monitor each and every person working with children within the Diocese.

14. At all times material, the Diocese had the power to remove each and every person working with children within the Diocese.

15. At all times material, the Diocese had the power to terminate each and every person working with children within the Diocese.

16. At all times material, Defendant St. Francis de Sales a/k/a St. Francis de Sales Old Church ("St. Francis") was an organization authorized to conduct business and conducting business in the State of New York, with its principal place of business at 15 Exchange Street, West Albany, New York 12205.

17. St. Francis includes, but is not limited to, the parish corporation and any other organizations and/or entities operating under the same or similar name with the same or similar principal place of business.

18. Defendant St. Francis includes any school affiliated with St. Francis.

19. At all times material, Defendant Christ Our Light Roman Catholic Church a/k/a Christ Our Light Catholic Church -- Loudonville, NY a/k/a The Parish Community of Christ Our Light Catholic Church a/k/a Christ Our Light Catholic Church a/k/a Christ Our Light a/k/a Christ Our Light Parish ("Christ Our Light") was and continues to be an organization authorized to conduct business and conducting business in the State of New York, with its principal place of business at 1 Maria Drive, Loudonville, New York 12211.

20. Upon information and belief, St. Francis was absorbed into Christ Our Light in a de facto merger or series of de facto mergers.

21. Upon information and belief, Christ Our Light continued the missions and ministry of St. Francis, and remained under the direct authority, control and province of the Diocese of Albany and the Bishop of the Diocese of Albany after the merger(s).

22. Upon information and belief, St. Francis ceased ordinary business operations as soon as possible after the transaction(s), and Christ Our Light assumed St. Francis' liabilities ordinarily necessary for the uninterrupted continuation of St. Francis' operations and business with a continuity of management, personnel, physical location and general business operation.

23. Christ Our Light includes any school affiliated with Christ Our Light.

24. For purposes of this Complaint, Defendants St. Francis and Christ Our Light are referred to collectively as "Defendant Parish."

25. At all times material, Defendant Parish was under the authority of the Diocese.

26. At all times material, Defendant Parish was under the control of the Diocese.

27. At all times material, Defendant Parish was under the province of the Diocese.

28. At all times material, Defendant Parish was under the authority of the Bishop of the Diocese.

29. At all times material, Defendant Parish was under the control of the Bishop of the Diocese.

30. At all times material, Defendant Parish was under the province of the Bishop of the Diocese.

31. Defendant Parish includes any school affiliated with Defendant Parish.

32. At all times material, the Diocese owned Defendant Parish.

33. At all times material, the Diocese operated Defendant Parish.

34. At all times material, the Diocese managed Defendant Parish.

35. At all times material, the Diocese maintained Defendant Parish.

36. At all times material, the Diocese controlled Defendant Parish.

37. Defendants Does 1 through 5 are unknown agents whose identities will be

provided when they become known pursuant to C.P.L.R. § 1024.

JURISDICTION

38. This Court has jurisdiction because the Diocese of Albany's principal place of business is in New York.

39. This Court has jurisdiction because the unlawful conduct complained of herein occurred in New York.

40. Venue is proper because Albany County is the principal place of business of Defendant Diocese of Albany.

41. Venue is proper because many of the events giving rise to this action occurred in Albany County.

FACTS

42. At all times material, Father Donald L. Starks ("Fr. Starks") was a Roman Catholic priest employed by the Diocese of Albany and Defendant Parish.

43. At all times material, Fr. Starks remained under the supervision of the Diocese.

44. At all times material, Fr. Starks remained under the employ of the Diocese.

45. At all times material, Fr. Starks remained under the control of the Diocese.

46. At all times material, Fr. Starks remained under the supervision of Defendant Parish.

47. At all times material, Fr. Starks remained under the employ of Defendant Parish.

48. At all times material, Fr. Starks remained under the control of Defendant Parish.

49. The Diocese placed Fr. Starks in positions where he had access to and worked with children as a part of his work.

50. Defendant Parish placed Fr. Starks in positions where he had access to and

worked with children as a part of his work.

51. Plaintiff attended St. Francis de Sales in West Albany, in the Diocese of Albany.

52. Plaintiff and Plaintiff's family came in contact with Fr. Starks as an agent and representative of Defendants, and at St. Francis de Sales.

53. Plaintiff participated in youth activities and/or church activities at St. Francis de Sales.

54. Each Defendant had custody of Plaintiff.

55. Each Defendant accepted the entrustment of Plaintiff.

56. Each Defendant had responsibility for Plaintiff.

57. Each Defendant had authority over Plaintiff.

58. From approximately 1973 to 1976, when Plaintiff was approximately 14 to 17 years old, Fr. Starks engaged in unpermitted sexual contact with Plaintiff.

59. Each Defendant owed a duty of care to Plaintiff not to place Fr. Starks in a setting that would foreseeably pose a danger to Plaintiff.

60. Defendants knew or should have known that Fr. Starks was a danger to children before Fr. Starks sexually assaulted Plaintiff.

61. Prior to the sexual abuse of Plaintiff, Defendants knew or should have known that Fr. Starks was not fit to work with children.

62. Defendants, by and through their agents, servants and/or employees, knew or should have known of Fr. Starks' propensity to commit sexual abuse and of the risk to Plaintiff's safety.

63. Defendants knew or should have known that they did not have sufficient information about whether or not their leaders and people working at Catholic institutions within

the Diocese were safe.

64. Defendants knew or should have known that there was a risk of child sex abuse for children participating in Catholic programs and activities within the Diocese.

65. Defendants knew or should have known that they did not have sufficient information about whether or not there was a risk of child sex abuse for children participating in Catholic programs and activities within the Diocese.

66. Defendants knew or should have known that Defendants had numerous agents who had sexually molested children.

67. Defendants knew or should have known that child molesters have a high rate of recidivism.

68. Defendants knew or should have known that some of the leaders and people working in Catholic institutions within the Diocese were not safe and that there was a danger of child sex abuse for children participating in their youth programs.

69. Defendants negligently deemed that Fr. Starks was fit to work with children.

70. Defendants negligently deemed that any previous problems that Fr. Starks had were fixed or cured.

71. Defendants negligently deemed that Fr. Starks would not sexually assault children and/or that Fr. Starks would not injure children.

72. Defendants owed Plaintiff a duty of reasonable care because they had superior knowledge about the risk that Fr. Starks posed to Plaintiff, the risk of abuse in general in their programs and/or the risks that their facilities posed to minor children.

73. Defendants owed a duty to Plaintiff to protect Plaintiff from harm because Defendants' actions created a foreseeable risk of harm to Plaintiff.

74. As a vulnerable child participating in the programs and activities Defendants offered to minors, Plaintiff was a foreseeable victim.

75. As a vulnerable child who Fr. Starks had access to through Defendants' facilities and programs, Plaintiff was a foreseeable victim.

76. Defendants also breached their duty to Plaintiff by actively maintaining and employing Fr. Starks in a position of power and authority through which Fr. Starks had access to children, including Plaintiff, and power and control over children, including Plaintiff.

77. Each Defendant breached its duties to Plaintiff. Defendants failed to use ordinary care in determining whether their facilities were safe and/or determining whether they had sufficient information to represent their facilities as safe. Defendants' breach of their duties include, but are not limited to: failure to protect Plaintiff from a known danger, failure to have sufficient policies and procedures to prevent child sex abuse, failure to properly implement policies and procedures to prevent child sex abuse, failure to take reasonable measures to make sure that policies and procedures to prevent child sex abuse were working, failure to adequately inform families and children of the risks of child sex abuse, failure to investigate risks of child sex abuse, failure to properly train the employees at institutions and programs within Defendants' geographical confines, failure to train parishioners within Defendants' geographical confines about the risk of sexual abuse; failure to have any outside agency test their safety procedures, failure to protect the children in their programs from child sex abuse, failure to adhere to the applicable standard of care for child safety, failure to investigate the amount and type of information necessary to represent the institutions, programs, leaders and people as safe, failure to train their employees properly to identify signs of child sexual abuse by fellow employees, failure by relying upon mental health professionals, and/or failure by relying on

people who claimed that they could treat child molesters.

78. Defendants also breached their duty to Plaintiff by failing to warn Plaintiff and Plaintiff's family of the risk that Fr. Starks posed and the risks of child sexual abuse in Catholic institutions.

79. Defendants also failed to warn Plaintiff or Plaintiff's family about any of the knowledge that Defendants had about child sexual abuse.

80. Defendants additionally violated a legal duty by failing to report known and/or suspected abuse of children by Fr. Starks and/or its other agents to the police and law enforcement.

81. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' conduct described herein, Plaintiff has suffered, and will continue to suffer, sexual and physical damage and abuse, great pain of mind and body, severe and permanent emotional distress, physical manifestations of emotional distress, embarrassment, loss of self-esteem, humiliation, physical, personal and psychological injuries. Plaintiff was prevented, and will continue to be prevented, from performing normal daily activities and obtaining the full enjoyment of life; and/or has incurred and will continue to incur expenses for psychological treatment, therapy, and counseling, and, on information and belief has and/or will incur loss of income and/or loss of earning capacity.

82. The limitations of Article 16 of the CPLR do not apply because one or more of the exceptions set forth in CPLR 1601 and/or 1602 apply.

**AS AND FOR A FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS IN
PREMISES LIABILITY**

83. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every paragraph of this Complaint as if fully set forth at length herein.

84. Each Defendant owed Plaintiff a duty to protect Plaintiff from harm because

Defendants invited Plaintiff onto their property.

85. Fr. Starks posed a dangerous condition on Defendants' property.

86. Each Defendant allowed Fr. Starks to remain on Defendants' property even though they knew or should have known of Fr. Starks' dangerous sexual propensities.

87. Fr. Starks was dangerous, unsafe, and posed a risk of serious injury to any persons who were lawfully in and about said area.

88. Each Defendant knew or should have known of the danger posed by Fr. Starks and despite said notice, each Defendant failed, refused, and/or neglected to remove, reassign, or restrict Fr. Starks' access to children, and were otherwise careless and negligent such that a great risk of serious injury to persons who are lawfully in and about said area was caused and/or allowed to exist.

89. Each Defendant knew or should have known that Fr. Starks posed an unreasonable risk of harm and a foreseeable danger to Plaintiff.

90. Defendants knew or should have known that Fr. Starks was a danger to children before Fr. Starks sexually assaulted Plaintiff.

91. Defendants knew or should have known that Fr. Starks was not fit to work with children and had a propensity to engage in conduct with children that was sexual in nature before Fr. Starks sexually assaulted Plaintiff.

92. As a direct and proximate result of the foregoing, Plaintiff sustained physical, emotional, and psychological injuries, along with pain and suffering.

93. As a result of the foregoing, Plaintiff has been damaged in an amount which exceeds the jurisdictional limits of all lower courts which would otherwise have jurisdiction.

**AS AND FOR A SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS IN
NEGLIGENCE**

94. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every paragraph of this Complaint as if fully set forth at length herein.

95. Each Defendant voluntarily undertook to control, care for, and/or supervise Plaintiff.

96. Each Defendant owed Plaintiff a duty of reasonable care to protect the Plaintiff from injury.

97. Each Defendant breached its duties to Plaintiff by failing to use reasonable care. Defendants' failures include, but are not limited to, failing to properly supervise Fr. Starks, failing to properly supervise Plaintiff, and failing to protect Plaintiff from a known danger.

98. Defendants knew or should have known that Fr. Starks was a danger to children before Fr. Starks sexually assaulted Plaintiff.

99. Defendants knew or should have known that Fr. Starks was not fit to work with children and had a propensity to engage in conduct with children that was sexual in nature before Fr. Starks sexually assaulted Plaintiff.

100. As a direct and proximate result of the foregoing, Plaintiff sustained physical, emotional, and psychological injuries, along with pain and suffering.

101. As a result of the foregoing, Plaintiff has been damaged in an amount which exceeds the jurisdictional limits of all lower courts which would otherwise have jurisdiction.

**AS AND FOR A THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS IN
NEGLIGENT SUPERVISION OF ITS EMPLOYEES AND ENTITIES**

102. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every paragraph of this Complaint as if fully set forth at length herein.

103. At all times material, Fr. Starks was employed by Defendants and was under Defendants' direct supervision, employ, and control when he committed the wrongful acts alleged herein.

104. Fr. Starks engaged in the wrongful conduct while acting in the course and scope of his employment with Defendants and/or accomplished the sexual abuse by virtue of his job-created authority.

105. Defendants had a duty to ensure that Fr. Starks did not sexually molest children.

106. Defendants had a duty to train and educate employees and administrators and establish adequate and effective policies and procedures calculated to detect, prevent, and address inappropriate behavior and conduct between clerics and children.

107. Defendants were negligent in the training, supervision, and instruction of their employees.

108. Defendants failed to timely and properly educate, train, supervise, and/or monitor their agents or employees with regard to policies and procedures that should be followed when sexual abuse of a child is suspected or observed.

109. Defendants were additionally negligent in failing to supervise, monitor, chaperone, and/or investigate Fr. Starks and/or in failing to create, institute, and/or enforce rules, policies, procedures, and/or regulations to prevent Fr. Starks' sexual abuse of Plaintiff.

110. In failing to properly supervise Fr. Starks, and in failing to establish such training procedures for employees and administrators, Defendants failed to exercise the care that a reasonably prudent person or entity would have exercised under similar circumstances.

111. Defendants knew or should have known that Fr. Starks was a danger to children before Fr. Starks sexually assaulted Plaintiff.

112. Defendants knew or should have known that Fr. Starks was not fit to work with children and had a propensity to engage in conduct with children that was sexual in nature before Fr. Starks sexually assaulted Plaintiff.

113. As a direct and proximate result of the foregoing, Plaintiff sustained physical, emotional, and psychological injuries, along with pain and suffering.

114. As a result of the foregoing, Plaintiff has been damaged in an amount which exceeds the jurisdictional limits of all lower courts which would otherwise have jurisdiction.

**AS AND FOR A FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS IN
NEGLIGENT RETENTION**

115. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every paragraph of this Complaint as if fully set forth at length herein.

116. Defendants knew or should have known of Fr. Starks' propensity for child sexual abuse, and failed to take any further action to remedy the problem and failed to investigate or remove Fr. Starks from working with children.

117. Defendants negligently retained Fr. Starks with knowledge of Fr. Starks' propensity for the type of behavior which resulted in Plaintiff's injuries in this action.

118. Defendants negligently retained Fr. Starks in a position where he had access to children and could foreseeably cause harm which Plaintiff would not have been subjected to had Defendants acted reasonably.

119. In failing to timely remove Fr. Starks from working with children, Defendants failed to exercise the degree of care that a reasonably prudent person or entity would have exercised under similar circumstances.

120. As a direct and proximate result of the foregoing, Plaintiff sustained physical, emotional, and psychological injuries, along with pain and suffering.

121. As a result of the foregoing, Plaintiff claims to have been damaged in an amount which exceeds the jurisdictional limits of all lower courts which would otherwise have jurisdiction.

**AS AND FOR A FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS IN
NEGLIGENT INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS**

122. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every paragraph of this Complaint as if fully set forth at length herein.

123. Each Defendant owed a duty of care to Plaintiff not to place Fr. Starks in a setting that would foreseeably pose a danger to Plaintiff.

124. Defendants knew or should have known that Fr. Starks was a danger to children before Fr. Starks sexually assaulted Plaintiff.

125. Defendants knew or should have known that Fr. Starks had a propensity to engage in conduct with children that was sexual in nature before Fr. Starks sexually assaulted Plaintiff.

126. Each Defendant breached its duties to Plaintiff by failing to use reasonable care. Each Defendant's failures include, but are not limited to, failing to properly supervise Fr. Starks, failing to properly supervise Plaintiff and failing to protect Plaintiff from a known danger.

127. The negligence and conduct of each Defendant unreasonably endangered the physical safety of Plaintiff.

128. The aforementioned negligence of each Defendant was a direct and proximate cause of the extreme emotional and psychological harm and distress suffered by Plaintiff and unreasonably endangered Plaintiff's safety.

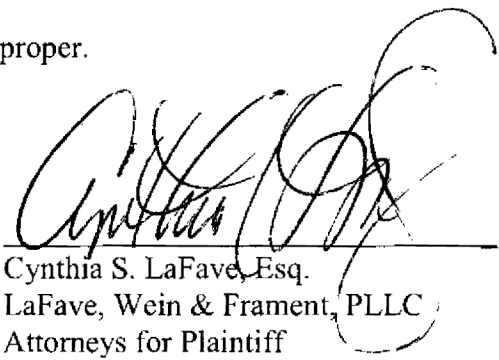
129. As a direct and proximate result of the foregoing, Plaintiff sustained physical, emotional, and psychological injuries, along with pain and suffering.

130. As a result of the foregoing, Plaintiff has been damaged in an amount which

exceeds the jurisdictional limits of all lower courts which would otherwise have jurisdiction.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment against Defendants, jointly and severally, on Plaintiff's First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Causes of Action in an amount which exceeds the jurisdictional limits of all lower Courts which would otherwise have jurisdiction, together with interest as allowed by statute, the costs and disbursements of this action, and such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper.

Dated: August 14, 2019
Guilderland, NY


by: Cynthia S. LaFave, Esq.
for: LaFave, Wein & Frament, PLLC
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